REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,855.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1877.

707

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 46	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Lost, Found or Found, &c., are charged on a reduced scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

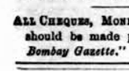
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Cotton, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 28th June 1877.

The JAVA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's fleet, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June and on SATURDAY, 14th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1877.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on THURSDAY, the 28th June, 1877, at 4 p.m., calling at Cotwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calling-patam, Cocoanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June 1877, at 5 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINCORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th June 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st and 16th of each month, of each month,

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wine

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

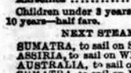
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S. S. CHILDWALL Hall, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail about the 4th July, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain SHAW, about the 11th July, and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

Rate of Passage Money, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL. Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa		Rs. 575
Do.	do. „ Naples	„ 500
Do.	Naples „ do.	„ 470
Do.	Genoa „ do.	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

SECOND EDITION OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA, AND GOVERNMENT POLICY, AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE *HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE*, WITH REPLIES TO "K."

By "B."

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(c) HYDASPES	2984	400	D. Rennoldson	29th June.
NIZAM	3725	450	A. E. Farlow	6th July.
(c) DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	13th do.
THANJORE	3900	850	W. Barratt	20th do.
(c) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	3rd Aug.
(c) NEPAUL	3845	600	R. Methven	10th do.
SIAM	3000	500	N.W. Haslwood	17th do.
(c) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.

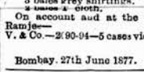
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Managon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



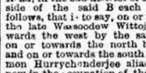
THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. Roskell	9th July, at 3 p.m.
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	23rd do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

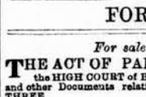
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Ceaptain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	21st July, 3 p.m.
BANGALORE	2663	500	G. N. Hector	18th Aug., 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. EUROPA, 2,277 Tons Register, 424 H. P. nominal, Captain J. HARRIS, will sail about the 18th July, and will be followed by the

S. S. ITALIA, 2,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August, and by the

S. S. INDIA, 2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, Captain GEO. H. HEAD, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, the 14, 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VEERAMGAUM COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will be favored to receive and submit to Public Auction, in the goods shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company at Colaba, on account and risk of the owner :—

A quantity of Veeramgaum cotton.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

5 cases Turkey red cambric.
1 „ colored muslins.
9 „ white jaconets, Nos. 48, 59, 70.
3 bales grey shirtings.
1 case cloth.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Cuma Ramjee—

V. & Co.—2/90-94—5 cases violet dye, each 100 tins of half-lb each

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th June 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Company will sell on the 25th day of July 1877 by Public Auction on the premises at 4 p.m. by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Nursey Jeetnam, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture or Mortgage, dated the 30th day of July 1872, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Ramsustna Wassoodewjee, Balcrustna Wassoodewjee, Anundrao Wassoodewjee (since deceased) Wassoodewjee Balcrustn jee and Venayeck Balcrustnajee, the following valuable property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of free hold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing and erected thereon, situate at Breach Candy Road, in the sub-district of Bhool shwur, fronting towards west side of the said Breach Candy Road, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the late Wassoodew Wittojee alias Dhondoo Zaoba, on or towards the west by the said Breach Candy on Girgaum Road, on or towards the north by the property of Zaoba Govindjee, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Luxmon Hurrychanderjee alias Bhawoo Russool formerly, and now in the occupation of the said Ramsustna Wassoodewjee, Balcrustnajee Wassoodewjee, Anundrao Wassoodewjee Wassoodew Balcrustnajee, Venayeck Balcrustnajee and Sudanund Venkaya, containing by admeasurement 8334 square yards, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 517 and by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. —

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th June 1877.

FOR SALE.

For sale at this Office.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. THIS Machine is for sawing the backs of Books, and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy. 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas.

For Sale, at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 40 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 20 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—One Rupee.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S, 2, Bampart Row, SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates. DINNEFORD & Co., CHEMISTS, LONDON, And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World. N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA. Agents—TREACHER & Co. Bombay.

For Sale.

THE SECOND EDITION OF MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date ; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer SATURNO, 3,308 Tons, 400 H. P., will be despatched from Bombay to TRIESTE on the 10th August.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 25th September 1877.
Do. do. 10th November do.
Do. do. 5th November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 25th June 1877.

WANTED, for the Empress Mills, Nagpur, a HEAD JOBBER or ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER with not less than 5 years' practical experience. Apply at the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

FOR SALE, half a dozen THEODOLITES in good order. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. E. HANCOCK, Captain,
Superintendent of Surveys, Kattywar.

Bombay, 20th June 1877.

To CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE PARUCK, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay, beg to request that you will call a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of the City to discuss the advisability of establishing a Volunteer Rifle Corps.

We are, Sir, your obedient Servants.

(Sd.) J. M. Maclean.	(Sd.) Wm Gordon.
H. Maxwell.	J. Westall.
F. D. Parker.	W. M. Tennent.
Wm A. Baker.	R. L. Stewart.
D. Graham.	W. L. Galpine.
Roger Sedgwick.	Fraser S. Hore.
John Marshall.	Wm. Latham.
Alex. McHaron.	H. R. Cormack.
W. R. Wyer.	T. B. Kirkham.
Alfred Cooper.	A. Tait.
Wm. Thos. Lord.	W. Thacker.
A. McM. Taylor.	

IN compliance with the above Requisition, I hereby convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY to be held in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 26th June 1877.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, No. 11, FORBES STREET,

HAS constantly on sale an assortment of Gold and Silver, Hunting and Open-face WATCHES, both English and Geneva of the best Manufacture, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, also American Clocks in great variety. All goods guaranteed and at the reasonable prices.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., carefully cleaned and repaired.

Electro-plating and gilding on any metal carefully performed. Work guaranteed and rates low.

CERTIFICATE.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE FROM MESSRS. THORNHILL & Co., Nineteen Years in Business at Meadow Street.

MR. PESTONJEE FRAMJEE leaves our service to day, on account of our closing our business in this country. He is about to commence on his own account, we have great pleasure in recommending him to our Customers and the Public in general, for the repair of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., &c. He has been Nine years in our employ, and has proved himself a most excellent workman, steady, industrious, intelligent, and trustworthy. He has invariably given us the greatest satisfaction. Captains and Owners of Vessels may entrust their Chronometers to him with perfect confidence.

THORNHILL & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1869.

RAIN GAUGES.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Rs. 12 complete.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

FILLED in accordance with Dr. Moore's recent work "Family Medicine for India."

Price complete, Rs. 20.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

REMEDIES FOR CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA.

	Rs. a.
CHOLERA TINCTURE. Thoroughly trustworthy	Per bottle Rs. 2 and 3 8
CHOLERA MIXTURE. Very efficient and extensively used	1 0
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE with Opium ..... Pint.	1 4
Ditto ..... Quart.	2 4
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE without Opium ..... Pint.	1 0
Ditto ..... Quart.	1 8
CHOLERA PILLS, as supplied to Troops by Government	1 0
RUBINI'S ESSENCE of CAMPHOR	1 0
COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, 12 annas, Re. 1-8 and	3 0

(All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.)

DISINFECTANTS.

CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR DISINFECTING DRINKING WATER.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

Now Ready.

THE SECOND EDITION OF THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES.

By ALFRED H. BROWNE.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS, COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES,

By Clymer, Dixon & Co. Size of platen 40 by 25.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES. BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK. ALSO SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, *SURGEON DENTIST*, No. 2 HORNBY ROW, Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, a Black Arab Horse, 14 1⅛, four years old. Good action and fast. Apply "X.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FRESH HAMS, JUST RECEIVED. PRICE TWELVE AND A HALF ANNAS per lb. CASH. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

A VACANCY in a "CHUMMERY" for a BACHELOR. Five minutes' walk to the Fort. Tram quite close. Address "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOL.

THE NEW SCHOOL ROOM, on the Esplanade, will (D. V.) be OPENED for Pupils on MONDAY, July 2nd. Application to be made to Miss PRESCOTT.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN to take charge of a person of unsound mind. One who can AMUSE him by MUSIC or GAMES at BILLIARDS will be preferred. Apply personally to "H. C. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*, between 2 and 5 p.m.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF ELECTRO-PLATED

DOUBLE WALLED ICE JUGS.

These Jugs being formed of 2 vessels (one inside the other) preserve Iced Drinks, Champagne, Claret Cup, &c., at a low temperature for hours, the chamber between the two vessels acting as a non conductor of heat.

The designs are elegant, and the Electro-plating of good quality. Prices from Rs. 28 to Rs. 56.

ICE PAILS, ALL ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

OAK ICE PAILS, MOUNTED IN ELECTRO-PLATE, From Rs. 19 to Rs. 25.

ICE PAILS, GLASS-MOUNTED WITH ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

ICE CLAWS AND TONGS, From Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 10-8.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash ..... Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do. ..... „ 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

GENTLEMENS CLOTHING.

ASQUITH & CO.'S Tailoring Department is now replete with Textures suitable for all parts of the East, the materials are of the latest design, and the fit and finish of each garment is guaranteed.

CASH PRICE LIST.

DAY, OR OFFICE SUITS.

	Rs. a.
Our Special Twist Tweeds in Thirty Shades of Color	25 0
India Tweed, a material made from the best Wool	20 0
Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn-Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27 0
Extra Fine do.	30 0
Best Fancy Angolas	30 0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color from	35 0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12 8

DRESS SUITS.

SUPER West of England Cloth	75 0
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge..	80 0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear	7 0
Chesterfield Coat, for evening wear to cover Dress Suits..	30 0

WASHING MATERIALS.

Colored Drill Trousers	5 0
Best White Drill	6 0
Suits of above	15 0
White Linen Drill Trousers	8 8
Flemish Linen Trousers	6 0
Suits of do. do.	16 0
Fancy and White Linen Vests for Morning or Evening wear from	6 8

SHIKAR KIT.

Coat and Trousers of strong hand made materials	18 0
Do. Do. of Stout Flax	18 0

GYMKHANA SUITS.

BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly Shrunk	28 0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS	9 0

TROWSERS.

	Rs. a.
Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10 0
Superfine do. do.	14 0
Best Angolas, The New Checks or Plain Shades ..... from	16 0
A very large choice of these superior goods.	
The very Best Angolas made	18 0

RIDING TROWSERS OR BREECHES.

Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18 0
Real Chipping Norton Whip Cords	23 0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	26 0
White Doeskin, the best material for hard wear	35 8
Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas	5 8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing, Trousers or Breeches	10 8
Coats of the above	15 0
White Cord Trousers	14 0

VISITING AND FROCK COATS.

MORNING, OR VISITING COATS, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating bound with Birch Silk Braid	36 0
FROCK COATS for special wear of the above	38 0
DOUBLE or SINGLE BREASTED SACK COATS, recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, useful when Travelling	26 0
VESTS OF THE ABOVE MATERIALS	9 0
Best Blue or Black Venetian Morning Coat	39 0
Do. Do. Do. Frock Do.	45 0
Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coat	16 8
Do. Do. Vest	8 8
Morning or Visiting Coat ..... Do. Vest	25 0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue with Patterns, and simple instructions for self measurement Post Free to any part of the East.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Sleeping Suits.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Striped Cambrics, a Large Choice, Light or Dark Colours ..... Suit	7 8	Best French Cambric, in a Variety of Patterns ..... Suit	8 8	e Flanel . thoroughly shr unk, Plain or Striped Patterns..Suit	18 0
Oxford Cloth, all shades of Colour, the material strongly recommended for wear ..... Suit	11 0	Zephyr Cloth, Neat Patterns, equal to Soun Silk ..... Suit	11 0	Spun Silk in Plain Silk White or neat Fancy Stripes, these are delightfully ,cool ..... Suit	26 0
		Badham's Best Silk and Wool, Plain or Fancy Colours ..... Suit	1 90		

Collars made expressly for Indian Washing.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Weat End, small turn down all round ..... per doz.	6 8	Badham's Shakespear, a moderate deep turn down ..... per doz.	6 8	Badham's Grosvenor, stand up p. doz.	6 8
Badham's Dux, small turn corner only ..... per doz.	6 8	Badham's London Society, deep turn corner ..... per doz.	6 8	Military stand up, same height all round for Mess wear ..... per doz.	6 8
Badham's Pall Mall, stand up „ ...	6 8	Badham's Fir-t Lord medium turn corner only ..... per doz.	6 8	Badham's Shakespear, With neat coloured Tie attached, well suited for Mofussil wear ..... per doz.	7 0
Badham's Regent, turn down all round ..... per doz.	6 8	Badham's Oxford, small turn down all round ..... per doz.	6 8	First Lord, medium turn collar for Mofussil wear ..... per doz.	7 0
		Badham's Clerical ..... per doz.	8 8	Badham's Drag with Eureka Washing Scarf attached ..... per doz.	10 8

Cambric Handkerchiefs Hemmed and Washed.

	Rs.				Rs.	
Fine Scotch Lawn	5	0	per dozen.	Fine Irish Cambric with Fancy Coloured Borders	16	8
Plain or Fancy Coloured Borders	12	0		French Cambric, 1 Inch Hem-Stitched Borders	13	8
Fine Irish Cambric	16	0		do. do.	14	8
Plain Tape or Fancy Cord Borders	18	8		Superfine French Cambric, Printed Borders	18	0
Do. do.	20	8		do. do.	24	8
Do. do.	23	8		Ladies' French Cambric, Hem-Stitched, ½ inch and 1 inch Border	8	12

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

UBORGS FABRIKKER DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,

A very superior Article.
Light and suitable for the Climate.
A special favorite in the China Markets.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

THE Undersigned have just landed, Ex. S.S. PEKIN, a small supply of GUINNESS'S OWN STOUT in pints, bottled by Messrs. READ BROS., BULL DOG Trade Mark. Price per Cask of 6 doz. pints, Rs. 3-12 per doz. Cash, and Rs. 4 per doz. Credit.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS.

From H. and C. Ballande, Bordeaux—

Chateau de Grande	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	„ 18	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 28	„

HOCKS.

From G. M. Pabsheimer Son, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Deidesheimer	„ 17	„
Liebfraumilch	„ 22	„
Steinwein (in glass jugs)	„ 22	„
Hochheimer	„ 24	„
Rudesheimer	„ 26	„
Marcobrunner	„ 30	„
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36	„

CHAMPAGNE.

Theoph Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche	Rs. 44	per doz. Qts.
Real Eugene Cliquot	„ 40	„
do.	„ 22-8	„ Pts.

BEER.

Ind Co

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 26TH JUNE 1877.

REUTER'S telegrams of yesterday omit all mention of Consols or French Rentes, so that we are unable to form a just idea of the interpretation which commercial people at Home attach to the additional disquieting rumours which are in circulation. Judging from the produce markets, however, the position has not altered materially in public estimation.

Cotton in Liverpool continues very quiet, the sales yesterday being only 8 000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. In spot quotations as given by Reuter the only alteration is a decline of 1/16d. per lb in Mid. Orleans, and this, in the face of a dull piece goods market in Manchester, and the unsettled state of political matters, shows a considerable amount of confidence.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York still quote Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents. per lb. both ready and September shipment. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Two days' Receipts...	2,000	2,500	1,500
Three days' do. ...	3,000	3,900	2,700
Total since 1st Sept.	3,915,000	4,054,700	3,434,100

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday, Coffee was unchanged ; Ceylon Cocoanut Oil was 5s. per ton higher ; Seeds were unchanged, with the exception of an advance of 9d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed and 3d. to 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed to arrive. Wheat to arrive is the same as on Friday last, with the one exception of soft Red *via* Cape which is 6d. per quarter higher, but private telegrams advise the market as steadier all round.

A payment of £50,000 into the Bank of England is reported and the market rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills is quoted at 2½, a decline of ¼ per cent. since Thursday last.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has again been a very limited amount of business done, but for some reason not apparent on the surface of things, rates are partially 1-16d. higher. In the morning 3 months' sight credits were sold at 1s. 8 15/16d, but later on 1s. 9d. became the quotation with few buyers at that. The general opinion seems to be that the firmness is due to Calcutta influence, and this view is supported by the fact of some of the Banks being again out as sellers of demand for delivery at the end of the year at 1s. 8¾d. ostensibly on Calcutta account. The fact is, however, that the demand for remittance is so limited both here and in Calcutta that the Banks are enabled to name their own rates, and it is not improbable, therefore, that we may see rates supported in this way until increased activity in imports brings out more buyers of Bank paper. We quote to-day :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 15-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,

On Calcutta in the absence of business we quote demand at ¼ per cent. premium ; 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very quiet with numerous sellers but few buyers. No further decline in rates can be quoted, however, Fours being nominally Rs. 98 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102½.

SHARES are quiet which in most cases an easier tendency. Bank of Bombays have receded to 43 per cent. premium. Land Companies are unchanged and in Press Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 15 per share in Berars. Spinning and Weaving shares tend in favour of buyers, a decline of Rs. 5 being quoted in Broach Mills, Great Eastern and Manockjee Petits, Rs. 10 in Alexandra and Nursey, and Rs. 15 in Colaba. Alfred Mills are enquired for at Rs. 1,270 per share.

COTTON continues dull and nominally unchanged in value, but the few transactions which have taken place to-day show a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2. per candy. The local mills are perhaps more willing buyers, but only at reduced rates. The Receipts yesterday were 1,590 bales, making 4,418 bales for the four days.

LINSEED is firm at Rs. 6-3 per cwt., as also is Rapeseed, for which Rs. 6-13 per cwt. is quoted. WHEAT is in slightly better demand, and we now quote White at Rs. 36 to Rs. 37, Red Rs. 31 per candy.

FREIGHTS show no improvement either in rate or activity. By steamer for Liverpool some small engagements have been made at £1-16-3 and by sailing ships it is almost impossible to give an exact quotation as one or two vessels are open to take a very reduced rate to fill up.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered in every way. Holders continue pretty firm, but the up-country demand is almost suspended for the time being.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	117
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	715
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	109
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,103	
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	950	
Albert Ginning Co.....	150	500	all	18 p.c.	650	
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	410	
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	725	
Berar Company (New)..	150	500	all	40 p.a.	450	
Bhownuggur Co.....	1,000	350	all	42 do	225	
B oach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	80	
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675	
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	170 do	520	
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	500	300	all	18 do	250	
East India Press Co....	332	1,000	all	100 do	900	
Fo t Press Co.....	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,250	xd.
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	35 do	310	
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300	
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	365	
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,200	250 do	455	
Seacom's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	390	
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	485	
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1 140	
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.	
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	650	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,290	
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,270	
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	125 p.a.	2,525	
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..	80	
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.a.	1,575	
Bombay Industrial.....	900	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,160	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	275	
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.a*	155	
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.a*	995	
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,055	
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	690	
Dharumsey Spinning ..	2,000	2,000	all	50 p.a*	1,180	
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,320	
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,325	
Khandesh S. and W. Co..	875	1,000	all	40 p.a.	1,135	
Hydraad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900	
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.a*	1,195	
Manockjee Petit Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,340	
K. Manockjee S. a. W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	1,010	
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,125	
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,325	
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	47½	
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	460	
Manockjee Petit's....	2,500	1,000	all	100p.a*	1,380	
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,405	
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	325	
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	1,015	
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	900	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	950	
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	410	
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.a*	815	
Princeof Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,200	
Rasoon S. a. W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	950	
Bonderdas Spinning....	650	1,000	all	50 p.a.	980	
Do do. 4 Shares..	800	1,000	250	125 p.a.	200	
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	..	1025	
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	850	

*For Share for the half-year,

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21 8 · 3 0	5 p. c.	275	
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20	13 0 14 6	do.	26	
Ditto	..	£20	6 5 · 7 3	do.	72	
Ditto	..	£20	21 13 1	do.	32	
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100	
Do. New Shares. ...	..	£18	19 0 5 · 15	do.	240	

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,048	2,000	all	25	1030
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,600	150	all	..	120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	700
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	250

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP THOMASINA MACKELLAR, 1,788 tons, Captain John Gibb, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. VIRGINIA SCHILLIZZI, 821 tons, Captain J. Anderson, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and thirty deck passengers.

THE SHIP WHITTIER, 1,295 tons, Captain W. H. Swap, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Cardiff (March 29th), brought a cargo of 1,876 tons coals. The vessels is consigned to Messrs. Finaly, Muir and Co.

THE SHIP CARNEGIE, 1,020 tons, Captain W. Smith, will sail to-day for London, with a cargo of 8,019 cwts rapeseed, 2,368½ corges hides, 245 corges skins, 14,134 cwts linseed, 412 cwts myrabollams, 330 cwts bones, 201 cwts gum, 93 cwts horns, and 147 cwts cowdies.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S Co's S. S. SPHINX, 80 tons, Captain G. Zorich, sailed yesterday for Trieste &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Constantinople.—Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher and four children. For Aden.—Twenty-two deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Sphinx (s)	Zurich	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer V Schillizzi, Anderson, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Carnegie, Smith, to London.
Sh p T Macdeall, Gibb, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Childwall Hall, to Liverp ol.
Steamer Calcutta, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship R. Nicholas, to Falmouth.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
23 Copenhagen .... Cossnada.
Sea Gull (s)..... ..... London via Colombo.
Malabar (s)..... ..... London.

DEPARTURES.

June.
23 India (s) .... Bombay.
24 Lelia Alice .... Coast.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per S S Almora—From Calcutta to Colombo—Mr Smith and Mrs Walbank.
From Madras to Suez—Mr H Desnders.
From Calcutta to London—Mrs ing and five children, Mr A W Shaw, Miss Shaw, and Master Shaw, Miss Williamson, Mrs Smith, Mr MacPherson, Mr J Osburne, Surgeon Major Boustead, I M D, Mr C Mudge, Mr E F Burton, Mrs J Huntley and to children, Mr Gale, Mr Robert Keast and six distressed seamen.
From Madras to London—Mrs Godfrey, one infant and European maid, Mrs White, Captain A C Smith, Dr and Mrs Akerman, Master J D Bruers, Serjt Major W Duval, Mrs Duval and six children.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—3 casks paints, Abdoolcadur Budroodin.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore s—3 cases oilmanstore, *Sir Charles Forbes* and Co ; 100 casks disinfecting powder, Rogers and Co ; 50 bottles quicksilver, Nuthoo Mooljee ; 14 cases copper sheets, Pun, netz and Co.
Cathay s—1 case thread, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

FROM GLASGOW.

Trinacria s—5 casks white lead, 4 casks zinc paint, and 1 cask paint of sorts, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—2 kegs masala wine, C Grondona.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—84 cases brandy and 23 cases champagne, Scrabjee and Eduljee ; 28 cases paper, Framjee Ardesir Davur.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—2 cases medicine, Abdool Hussein Ecoofally.
Union—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardeshir and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates.—125 bales cotton, Mooljee Jetha and Co.
Helen Scott,—1124 cwts linseed Mooljee Jetha and Co ; 1,004 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 30 bales cotton, Ramjee Pranjee ; 125 bales cotton, Hurridass Tooleseda s ; 80 bales rags, Luckmedass Mothooradass.
Knight Templar s—1,500 cwts linseed, W Nicol and Co ; 14 cwts linseed and 14 cwts wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co.
Trinacria s—203 cwts mustard, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 50 bales wool, Mooljee Luckmedass ; 50 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee ; 185 bales cotton, Bescherdas Ambaidass ; 2-01 cwt. linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 28 bales wool, Dhurumsey Veljee ; 266 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Marina s—1,6 2 cwts linseed, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co ; 2,700 cwts wheat, Kinoch and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co ; 35 bales wool, Dayall Morarjee.
Childwall Hall s,—2,000 cwts wheat. Luckmedass Khimjee and Co ; 12,000 cwt. wheat, H Mason and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 1,080 cwts wheat, Nusserwanjee Mano kjee and Co ; 60 bales wool, Goculdass Tooleseedas ; 253 bales cotton, Steare Hebert and Co.
Egbert s—9,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—971 cwts dry ginger. Fuckermahamed Munjee ; 178 cwts India rubber, Anundjee Visram ; 2,500 cwts rapeseed and 450 cwts linseed. Killick Nixon and Co ; 10 bales cotton cropets, Vana Ana Mahamedally ; 2 bales Cotton Carpets, S Abdool adur ; 525 cwts coffee, Nursee Khuttow ; 100 cwts myrabollams, Abramonitz and Co ; 220 lbs tea and 5 bales hides, Aldridge Salmon and Co ; 6 bales hides, Esmail Peeradina ; 23 bales hides and 23 bales skins. HOJA Yagoor Mo ss and Co ; 90 bales skins and 8 bales hides, Mahamedally and Co ; 30 bales skins and 17 bales hides, V A S Mohidin Shaeb and Co ; 21 bales skins Sir Charles Forbes an Co ; 13 bales skins and 3 bales hides, H A Abyer and Co ; 16 bales hides and 2 bales skins, Pawoodbhoy Mahamed ; 13 bales skins, Ayeb Hajee Huson ; 49 bales hides, Hasum Cassim ; 8 cases rubber ball Cowjee Lulljee ; 15½ cwts B horns, Dhurumsey Veljee ; 3 bundles E teeth, Dewchund Khoobchund ; 9 cwts myrabollams, 9½ cwts nuxvomica and 4½ cwts balda. Joosub Latiff : 72 cwts mother of pearl shells, Peerbhoy Ayoor ; 59 pieces E teeth, Iwjeebhoy Mahamed ; 178 packages rubber and 23 cwts orchella weeds, Ravagur Coovergur ; 5 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosein Jonmahemed ; 3 cases fishmaws, Mecrally Dama ; 12½ cwts D horns 1 box Tortoise shell and 1 case sumooder fea, Ally Mohamed Hasum ; 6 cases fishmaws and 3 cases peacock feather, Peerbhoy Damjee.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Antogofaster,—200 bales cotton, A Blasch eck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—1,984½ cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 832½ cwts rapseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—1 box jewellery, Volkart Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Serica—1,125 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Lalla,—63 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra s—400 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 1 bale hides, G Reifferschend and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Calcutta s—100 bales cotton, Anderson and Co ; 2 0 bales cotton, Jankeedass Sewdayall.

FOR PONDICHERRY

Calcutta s—260 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

King Richard s—93 cwts sandal wood, Walla Nu'ha and Co ; 350 baskets onions, G Nelson ; 19 cwts alibanum, Mahamed Soomar ; 15 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 10 bales cotton wool and 5 cases chutney and curry powder, Byramjee Burjorjee ; 75 packages red raisin, Manackchund Currumchund ; 10 chests opium, Luckmun y Lulljee ; 20 chests opium, Thacur ass Pewshumull ; 38 chests opium, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 15 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 21 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 90 cwts chiroonjee, Joosub Abgools ; 13 cases sharkfins, 6 cases fishmaws and 2 cases peacock feathers, Rajunbhoy Ajoo ; 15½ chests opium, Mucundall Purbhoodass ; 12½ chests opium, Ram aran Huldeer ; 9½ chest opium, also Abdoola Noor Mahamed ; 5 chest opium, Budreechund Premsook ; 12 chests opium, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo,

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 25th June 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·607
Temperature of the Air.....	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	79·6
Dew Point	78·8
Relative humidity of Air	·906
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded= 8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)...	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	77·4
General Direction of wind	SE, NW, SSE, S, SSW, W, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	428.
Fall of Rain	2·49
Total fall during month.....	34·16
" " year.....	34·92

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 23.

Sohalaz, Capt, Bombay 21st Regt N I, from leave, from Himalayas.

JUNE 25.

Spencer, Capt, Bombay Brigade Major, from leave, from Poona.
McGrath, Surg Major, Bombay 4th Brigade R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 21.

Brown, Col, Bombay R A, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

JUNE 26.

Pardoe, Capt, Madras 4th Regt N I, from leave, to Kamptee.
Griffith, Major, Madras 35th Regt N I, to join, to Kamptee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 23.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Rees Phillips, Assistant Superintendent, is allowed privilege leave for three months.
Mr R L D Gompertz, Assistant Superintendent, is allowed privilege leave for 52 days.
Mr C Hill, an Officiating Superintendent, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sergeant F O A Baker, R E, is posted to the Presidency District of Superintendence, Military Works.
Mr Z Lumsden, Accountant, is posted to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.
With the approval of the Government of India, Mr Ashhurst, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Peshawar.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Surgeant W M Cargill, Supervisor Schwan Division, is granted three months' privilege leave.
Mr S Clay, Supervisor, Larkana Division, is granted three months' privilege leave.
Mr W A Hammond, Assistant Engineer, Bahawulpur Division, is granted three months' privilege leave.
Mr G Moyle, Assistant Engineer, is granted three months' leave to study Native languages.

POST OFFICE.

Mr J Goss, Inspector of Post Offices, Meerut Division, has been appointed to be Post Master, Allahabad.
Mr C E Miller, Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Rajputana, has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Moradabad Division.
Mr G E Ross has been appointed to be Officiating Inspector of Post Offices, Allygurh Division.
Mr Hutton Wooster has been appointed to be Post Master Rangoon.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 21st June

At a General Court Martial assembled at Umballa on the 5th June, Private E Jacques, 11th Hussars, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st—Having, at Umballa, on or about 13th May, without leave from his commanding officer, absented himself from check roll call.

2nd—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Umballa, on or about 13th May, used violence against Sergeant W Davidson, by discharging at him a carbine loaded with gun-powder and a bullet, and thereby wounding him in the left shoulder, the said Sergeant being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office.

FINDING.—The court finds the prisoner, guilty of both charges.

SENTENCE.—The court sentence the prisoner, to suffer penal servitude for life. E. S. JACKSON, Colonel, President.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.—Three years of the penal servitude awarded to be undergone in India.

FRED. P. HAINES, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ELIOT—June 23rd, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain H. E. Eliot, 4th N. I., of a son.
HEINIG—June 22nd, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. C. Heinig, C.E., P. W. D., of a daughter.
LOVELL—June 23, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. T. Lovell, Chief Engineer, O. & R. Railway, of a son.
LENNET—June 18th, at Madras, the wife of Serjeant T. W. Lennet, of a son.
ORAM—June 21st, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. F. C. Oram, S. P. and Delhi Railway, of a son.
QUIN—June 22nd, at Calpi, the wife of Captain Quin, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.
STEVENS—June 21st, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain G. B. Stevens, 43th N. I., prematurely of a son (who only survived his birth a few hours.)
WINTON—June 14th, at Dehra Doon, N. W. P., the wife of Valombe L. M. Winton, Esq, C. E., of a son.
WOODCOCK—June 20th, at Bangalore the widow of the late Mr. T. E. Woodcock, Assistant Commissioner, Toomkoor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COOMBES—RUDDE—June 19th, at Rajahmundry, Sarah, relict of the late REV. V. T. Coombes, and daughter of the late Dr. Ruhde, of Tranquebar.

DEATHS.

BRETTON—June 17th, at Buxar, Mrs. Catherine Bretton, relict of the late Georg F. A. Bretton, aged 58 years
CHANNER—June 19th, at Dharmsala, Bernard Lacey, the infant son of Major G. N. Channer, 1st Gourkhas, aged 5 months.
SLATER—June 20th, at Simla, of convulsions, Margaret Anna beloved child of the Rev. S. Slater, aged 6 months.

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP

OF

TURKEY IN EUROPE

WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13¾ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23¾ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As. extra.
" " with Rollers.10 "

Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

*** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request,

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1877.

THE return of the Czar to Ployesti from Ibraila, whence he might have taken the direct road homeward by rail to Moscow or St. Petersburg, may, we think, be accepted as a sign that the Russians will now attempt to cross the Danube near Giurgevo. Evidently, the river must have fallen considerably, for the Bulgarian shore between Matchin and the margin of the river consists of extensive marshes across which there is no road passable except during the fine weather ; and if, therefore, the passage of the river has been found practicable near Ibraila, the natural obstacles to a passage on the upper part of the river cannot now be insuperable. It does not appear that the Russians have crossed in any strength at Ibraila ; and we consider it probable that this movement has had no other object than to secure for the Russians the control of the Lower Danube. In this respect it has been completely successful. The heights of Matchin, which the force that had crossed is reported to have won, are to the eastwards of the fort ; and, having gained this position, the Russians are masters of all the country as far as the Black Sea. The Turks have already evacuated Tultscha and, we, presume, that Isaktchi also has been abandoned ; so that the Russians will be left at liberty to establish batteries on both banks of the river and effectually to control the navigation. Thus, an end is put to the boasted predominance of the Turks on the waters of the Danube, and this alone is no inconsiderable gain. For operations on a grander scale to force the whole line of the Danube we must look elsewhere, and we shall probably not have to look long. From Armenia we now have an explanation of the origin of the Turkish rumour that Bayazid had been retaken. It appears that the Kurds have repeated their old manœuvre of attacking the place, and that the Russians have retired into the fort. But an "investment" of the place by a swarm of irregulars who have no siege guns, and who will be dispersed on the arrival of the first reinforcements, is of very little consequence. A more serious matter is the repulse of the Russian Left Wing in an apparently determined attempt to force the difficult defile leading from the plain of Alaschkert into that of Delibaba. "Zeidekan," on which the Russians are reported to have fallen back, is probably the village Mr. Morier calls Zadieh, which is just at the entrance of the mountainous tract of country between the two plains. The Russian Left Wing, however, may be said to fulfil its duty so long as it keeps the Turkish army from attempting to relieve Kars. The besiegers of that fortress seem to be pursuing the old Russian tactics, for they are directing their fire on the northern forts which Paskiewitch took by storm in 1829, and in assaulting which Mouravieff's army was defeated with fearful slaughter by General Williams in 1855.

IN remarking, last Saturday, upon the new Indian loan of £5,00,000 just sanctioned by Parliament, we pointed out that the sum estimated by Sir John Strachey in his budget to be borrowed during the current financial year would thus be exceeded by a million and a quarter ; and we conjectured that this excess was calculated as a provision to meet any political emergency that may arise in Egypt or the Persian Gulf. In this supposition, however, we may have been mistaken, for we learn that the Secretary of State will not borrow more than he is compelled to, either by the inability of the Government of India to meet his bills, or by the adverse state of the exchange.

YESTERDAY our local contemporary published an interesting telegram from London stating that serious dissensions existed in the English Cabinet, and that Lord Salisbury had proposed to do with the Conservative party as Mr. Gladstone had done with the Liberal party—that is split it. The accuracy of the telegram was improbable for several reasons. In the first place, it was quite improbable that the private deliberations of the Cabinet would be revealed to a correspondent of the *Times of India* ; and in the next it was absurd to suppose that the Marquis of Salisbury would blurt out such a silly sentiment of defiance as has been attributed to him. Reuter's telegram, however, disposes of the matter. It appears that no dissensions exist in the English Cabinet, and any rumours to the contrary can only be invented with the most mischievous intentions.

IN two previous articles we have given our readers a resumé of events on the Sind Frontier up to the time of the interregnum, or cessation of intercourse with the Khelat State, which lasted throughout the greater part of the year—'74 and '75—and we have endeavoured to explain the real causes which conduced to a condition of affairs so injurious to our interests and so unworthy of a powerful and civilized Government. We left off by remarking on the extreme unwillingness of Lord Northbrook and his advisers to take any sort of decided action, and we showed that their weakness was carried so far as to restrain our frontier troops from performing the very duties for which they are supposed to be entertained—that of repressing all crimes of violence committed within their reach—a work which belongs to humanity more than to politics, and as distinctly comes under the head of *police*, as the act of a British cruiser when she sinks a pirate or captures a slave-ship. At last, however, it began to be forced upon the Government that our relations, or rather want of relations, with Khelat, and the consequent state of anarchy into which Beloochistan had been plunged could not much longer be allowed to continue. Unfortunately, the British Agent having been withdrawn as a punishment to the Khan, Lord Northbrook could not, with dignity, make overtures for his return, and it was, moreover, uncertain whether His Highness would, unless under pressure, consent to receive him. Still, the stoppage of the Bolan trade, and the excesses of the Brahooees in the neighbourhood of our own frontier, rendered it necessary to do something.

At this juncture Sir W. Merewether, we understand, proposed that he should go himself to Khelat accompanied by a force sufficient to hold in check both the Khan's troops and the malcontent sirdars with their ruffianly following. It was argued that so great was the animosity between the Khan and his people of all classes, that nothing but the presence of a third power strong enough to restrain both could give peace to the distracted country. Moreover, that there were undoubtedly a number of well-disposed people who would rejoice at the cessation of anarchy : that the chiefs themselves were weary of warfare and rebellion, and that the most impracticable element in the whole State was the Khan himself, who should be quietly deposed and pensioned, and his young son placed on the *guddee* ; the Shahghazee Wullee Mahommed acting as regent during his minority under the eye of a British Agent. It was also pointed out that a permanent footing at Shalkot (Quetta), for many years a desideratum, was fast becoming a necessity, and that a sufficient garrison there would also be effectual in maintaining order in the Khelat State and affording the necessary support to the Agent. Sir W. Merewether was confident that his experience and personal influence and prestige would enable him to carry through these measures, and to place our relations with Khelat on a sound and satisfactory footing with a minimum amount of disturbance. Such, we believe, were the proposals of the Commissioner in Sind, and we are bound to add that we think his confidence in himself and his policy were thoroughly well founded ; but the cant of that day as well as a powerful unseen influence was against him. The Government of India was positively indignant that such suggestions should have been made to them ;—What ! is it actually proposed to us to use an armed force ? really and truly *an armed force* ? Now! Only the most conciliatory measures, &c., &c. While Sir William was making his representations, we need hardly say that the politicals of the opposite school were not idle ; they had gained the ear of Government and were not inclined to lose it. Major Sandeman was perfectly agreed with Lord Northbrook on the subject of conciliation and fine words. He was of opinion that to occupy Quetta was politically a blunder and morally a crime ; and, as for making use of an armed force, such an idea could only have arisen in the dull heads of those blunderers to whose errors the present lamentable state of affairs was due ; he himself (a real diplomatist) was ready to proceed to Khelat and conciliate everybody, attended only by a couple of chuppraseis, and so forth.

In fact, very shortly afterwards Major Sandeman did pay a visit to Khelat, with the sanction, we presume, of the Supreme Government ; although, strange to say, no intimation of the same was sent to Sir W. Merewether, who, be it remembered, was still responsible for the conduct of political affairs on the Sind Frontier. Sir William not unnaturally ordered Major Sandeman to return, as he would have done any other unauthorised officer ; but the mandate was of course disregarded by the latter. We are inclined to think that this trip of Major Sandeman was a rather adventurous and plucky affair, and it was of most particular advantage to himself, if in no other way. With an escort, not of two chuppraseis, but of twenty troopers and fifty or sixty infantry, he traversed the Murree country by a new route, and visiting Shalkot, finally got to Khelat about Christmas 1875. We do not understand that he succeeded in conciliating His Highness much on this occasion ; in fact, he left very suddenly after a stay of only two days, and the rapidity of his return journey to Dadur was quite remarkable. The Khan signalised his departure by the murder, under circumstances of peculiar treachery, of Noorudeen Khan Minghul, *de facto* though not *de jure* chief of that tribe, and one of the leaders of the irreconcilables, together with a number of his adherents. This wholesale atrocity, however it might be palliated by the assertion that the slaughtered chief was plotting against the Khan's own life, has certainly served to render the Khan, if possible, more odious than before to his vassals, and whatever may be said to the contrary it is neither forgotten nor forgiven. Major Sandeman had hardly returned from Khelat when the public of Sind was startled by the announcement that Sir W. Merewether and Colonel Loch were deprived of political charge, which was to be taken over by the Punjab officials. This was one of Lord Northbrook's last, and we think most ill-advised acts, a fit crowning to the extraordinary incapacity he invariably displayed for dealing with any political or diplomatic question. We wish we could congratulate Lord Lytton on being as ready to amend his predecessor's acts of injustice as he has shown himself eager to retrieve errors of policy on the Sind Frontier.

After an official war extending over about six years, the effects of which had been to disintegrate all our political relations with Beloochistan, to weaken our prestige, and afford Eastern nations the curious

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ENGLAND AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question, said the Porte assents to the views entertained by the British Ministry so far as regards the navigation of the Suez Canal by the ships of neutral Powers, but that she refuses to grant the same privilege to the ships of the enemy. Sir Stafford then said that, relying on the assurances of Russia that she would not interfere with the Canal, the Ministry did not contemplate taking steps for its protection.

THE SIEGE OF KARS.

According to Russian official despatches from Armenia, the erection of siege works and the bombardment of the northern forts around Kars continue. A sortie made by the garrison on the 22nd instant was repulsed by the Russians.

INVESTMENT OF BAYAZID.

Kurdish troops have invested the garrison of Bayasid, whither reinforcements are being despatched.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT DELIBABA PASS.

Severe fighting took place on the 21st and 22nd inst. at the Delibaba Pass, which resulted in the Russians eventually falling back upon Zeidekan. Both sides lost about 2,000 men.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CZAR,

His Imperial Majesty the Czar has returned to Ployesti from Ibraila.

THE ALLEGED DISSENSIONS IN THE ENGLISH CABINET.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The statement made that dissensions exist in the English Cabinet is quite untrue.

ALLEGED DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS AT BATOUM.

According to official Turkish despatches received, the Russians on the 23rd instant attacked Batoum but were unsuccessful. The Turkish commander of the garrison the next day attacked and completely defeated the Russians, and would have occupied the enemy's entrenchments but for the darkness which prevented it.

BOMBARDMENT OF RUSTCHUK.

The Russians on Sunday commenced a terrific bombardment of Rustchuk, during which the English consulate was destroyed. The Turks are replying vigorously to the Russian fire.

THE ENGLISH MILITARY ATTACHE AT RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

Colonel Wellesley, the Military Attaché to the English Embassy at St. Petersburg, has been coldly received at the Russian Head-Quarters at Ployesti.

DISSOLUTION OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, JUNE 25.

A Decree of Marshal MacMahon's has been published dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, and appointing the new elections to be held in three months' time.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 25, APT.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 28th ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Patna, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here yesterday.

LONDON, JUNE 25, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Sarats quiet.
The London Cotton Market has been quiet.
Fair Dhollera ..... 5½d.
The Manchester Market has been dull.
3 per cent. Consols for account ..... 94.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 105¾.
Bar Silver ..... 53½.
About £50,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.
Arrival—Khedive.

LINE REPORTS.—JUNE 26.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persa. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, JUNE 26, 11-20.

H. M.'s Steamer Spartan arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 26.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S. W, ther. 85 bar. 29-85. Fall of rain 20 cents.
CANVAN, 5 P.M.—Weather moderate, wind W. S. W. 6, ther. 83, bar. 29-94. Fall of rain 17 cents.
MANGALORE, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. E. W. 8 W. Fall of rain 1 inch 45 cents.
TUTIC RIN 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W., ther. 94, bar. 29 87.
VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. light, ther. 86. Fall of rain 27 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight....	1s 8 15-16d.	"
Credits, 4 " " ...	1s. 8 "	"
Documents, 3 " " ...	1s 9 1-16d.	"

A CORRESPONDENT in Khandeish informs us that the 24th brought the long looked for rain. Nearly two inches fell in a couple of hours and the fall seemed general. The rain has, however, only made the climate worse than ever. Few persons can sleep at night owing to the muggy heat.

We are glad to hear from Belgaum that no fresh cases of cholera have appeared in camp since the 18th. A continuous heavy rain has washed away all impurities, and health is restored to the regiments. The women were taken back from the tents pitched for their use on the 21st, and no cause for alarm remains.

THE death from hepatitis, at Cocanada, of Surgeon Hanke, Civil Surgeon of that place, is announced. He was a young and popular Surgeon, and his loss is greatly felt by the Medical Department in its present overstrained condition. Surgeon-Major Beach, who has lately returned from Europe, has been appointed to the Civil Surgeoncy of Cocanada.

WE hear that Brigadier General Kirby is recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever. He has given over charge of the district, Belgaum, to Colonel Houghton at Kolhapore.

IN the divorce suit of O'Leary *versus* O'Leary and Blanchfield, the decree *nisi* for the dissolution of the marriage was made absolute by the Chief Court, Lahore, on the 13th inst.

IT is a great pity that Miss Donnelly's case was ever brought into Court, says the Bangalore paper, and the official whose officiousness first brought it to notice, and the Magistrate who has made himself so notorious by what has been done, have not done much, we fancy, to further their future prospects.

THE *Standard* concludes an article on Indian Frontier affairs, written from the Major Sandeman and Sir Lewis Pelly point of view generally, with an allusion to the rumour that Persia was meditating an attack upon Herat. Our contemporary says:—"The ambiguous relations of Persia and Turkey may possibly have some thing to do with this rumour about Persian troops being collected on the frontier, and an attack on Persia would be an agreeable and easy way of rendering service to the Porte in the event of Persia interfering in the present war. Or, again, Persia may be urged on to attempt the conquest of Herat by another Power, whose dupe she would in all probability be. But whatever the real state of affairs may be on the Perso-Afghan frontier, and whatever the intentions of the Afghan ruler, our course is clear. It is essential to us that Afghanistan shall remain in a settled state, and that it shall not be hostile to us. We have a vital interest in its career, and must watch over it with anxious solicitude. And whatever Persia may intend, whether she be the dupe or the duper, Herat must pass out of Afghan hands into no other but our own."

LADIES' Golf Play, at Bangalore the local Gymkhana Club have added golf playing for ladies to their list of games and amusements, and play commenced last Saturday. Bangalore congratulates itself on being the first station in India which has opened out golf playing for the fair sex, and we have no doubt the game will be largely patronised by those who are advocates of healthy exercise and fresh air.

A GOODS train while coming into Bangalore on Tuesday week ran over a man three miles distant from the station. The head was completely severed from the trunk, and from the position in which the man lay, it was evidently a case of deliberate suicide. As the body was in a most emaciated condition, we need not tax our ingenuity to discover the cause which prompted the suicide. This is the second occurrence of the kind within this month on the Bangalore line.

A LONDON correspondent says :—"It is a good thing, indeed, to be a fashionable pianist. Rubinstein, the idol of the Upper Ten, has pocketed at the rate of £1,000 per month for the last eight or nine months. It is given out that he intends retiring from the public piano, in order to devote all his time to composing. I attach little credit to the rumour. A man does not surrender £12,000 per annum so easily as that comes to. Perhaps Rubinstein may retire hereafter, but depend upon it he will not do so until he has accumulated a comfortable pile."

AN earnest Ritualist writes in the *Indian Church Gazette*—"To those who have seen ritualism at home, there is nothing worthy of the name in India. Still, we may be obnoxious to Privy Council judgments in certain instalments of ritualism which crop up here and there, if our Bishops intend to indorse such judgments. We have had crosses, crucifixes, and the eastward position declared to be not illegal; but chasubles and wafer bread are condemned. The protestant mop will have enough to do if it means to go on trying to sweep back the advancing tide of ritualism with these prosecutions and persecutions. I am not fond of taking the name of 'public opinion' in vain, as everybody does from the *Times* and Mr. Gladstone downwards, but my private opinion is that there is a public opinion which is in favour of Christianity without protestantism or popery; but which would be glad to have what is good in either, and to reject the rest. Now this is just the position of ritualism. It is an eclectic Christianity, neither pro estant nor popish; but taking what is best from both protestant and catholic doctrine and practice. Therefore if, as Horace says, *in medio tutissimus ibis*, it follows that ritualism is the *via media* by which to 'walk more warily in these dangerous days' than by any other. The protestant sect in the Church of England may bring on disestablishment by these prosecutions; but they will never put down ritualism, or anything else but themselves, and the power to persecute."

OUR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

THE members of the old and respectable Surtee caste, from which the domestic servants of Europeans on this side of India have been and still are mostly drawn, are sinking into poverty and affliction, from the combined influence of competition and bad times. Many a rollicking bachelor has testified to the devotion and faithfulness of his Surtee butler, and many a European family can bear witness to the care and tenderness with which the "olive branches" have been nursed and tended by servants of this caste. They deserve a better fate, and we willingly comply with the request to make their unfortunate position publicly known in the hope that a more general patronage may be extended to them. Their tale is pathetically told (in piquant Surtee-English), and the claim upon the *Sahibs* which they shrewdly set forth has considerable force:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Surtee Myawansee caste most humbly beg to bring to your kind notice that you will be pleased to insert these few lines in your paper.

In the beginning when Englishmen came out to India, and especially in Surat, the Surtee Myawansee caste only was the first men who entered the service in army as will to domestic service (without any prejudice to religion), butler, table servant, mussals, &c. While other castes objected on account of religion. The only Surtee Myawansee caste was first employed in the army as soldiers, and gained ranks of the Bhadur Subadar Major, &c, and received pension for the meritorious and faithful services rendered, for which received medals and still do receive these indulgences; and it will be perceived that this sect only served faithfully and been never worthless of the salt. In former days when carriages were not in use, palki with lanterns this only Surtee Myawansee caste had to run before the carriages until it is reached to proper destination, but owing to the improved state of the city this practice has been discontinued; and now there is a great civilization of other castes begun serving, so that this poor class of people are without employments, and the result will be the total ruin of them in all respects. The reason of bringing these darkness to light is only for the sing generations and that will be, what are they to do? We are in darkness and difficulty, and desire that some measures may be adopted for their civilization as it is done in others in which Government have taken great interest. The last request is, that you will be pleased to take some measures to have the matter made known to the new comers from England, who are quite ignorant of the ways and services rendered by our ancestors, so that they may be pleased in enquiring into the matter.—We beg to remain, &c.,

GOSAI NANA and others.

TELL IT TO THE MARINES.

THE following paragraph is going the round of the press, it having originally appeared in the London *Times*:—

It is a curious thing to find a wreck due, not to the ship striking a rock, but to a rock striking the ship, yet this is what seems to have happened in the case of the iron screw steamer Knight Templar, which, on February 23, off the Gulf of Tunis, seems to have been struck by a rock from a submarine volcano, while in 1,000 fathoms of water at a distance of ten miles from the nearest known group of rocks. The shock was accompanied by a rumbling noise and by a seething of the sea into white foam all round the ship, and though the ship was not stopped in her course, she soon began to fill, and had to be steered for the island of Galita, where the captain ran her on shore in a shallow place, which he accomplished within four hours of the submarine shock. When examined by divers, and subsequently in dock at Malta, it was found that a distance of about fifteen feet from the stem of the vessel some nine or ten feet had been torn out of her by something which crossed her course at right angles, and the ship had also been struck in a similar way on the starboard quarter from the same direction and some of her keel twisted. Mr. William Coppin, ex-surveyor to the Board of Trade, who gives us this account at length in the *Times*, is evidently quite satisfied that a rock driven through the sea by a submarine volcano had struck and wrecked the ship.

But this incredible story is all blown upon by "one who knows" at Calcutta, who writes,

"I am sure the letter published by you, addressed by Mr. Surveyor William Cappin to the *Times*, regarding the extraord nary accident to the Kt. Templar, has been read with much inter-st. But its publication in the *Times* must, I think, be a source of regret to the well-informed on the gullibility of Englishmen entertained by Mr. Surveyor William Cappin (formerly of the Board of Trade) or as a touching evidence of the simple and single-mindedness of that gentleman. His child-like acceptance of the statements made regarding the vessel's position when she was 'struck by a rock,' may possibly explain why Mr. William Cappin now signs himself '*Formerly* Surveyor to the Board of Trade.'"

"THE INDIAN TEA GAZETTE."

THE second number of this journal, which has just reached us, commences with an article on "the Future Prospect of Tea in India," by the author of "Tea in Assam." Mr. Baildon gives a brief but interesting account of the progress of the tea plant in India, from the year 1780, when Colonel Kyd, President of Calcutta, had the tea plant growing in his garden in Calcutta; that is to say on the site where the Botanical Garden is now situated. Mr. Baildon then goes on to describe the present and prophesy relative to the future of the Indian Tea Trade, and we are sure that his carefully weight observations, and interesting facts, cannot fail to draw the attention of those for whom the subject has an interest. Other papers on cognate subjects, a collection of "scraps," several letters on topics connected with tea and its growth, &c., fill up the present issue. We trust that this newspaper will meet with the success which it undoubtedly deserves. The difficulties which lie in the path of those who commence the publication of a paper like this are many, and the staff of the *Indian Tea Gazette* deserve great credit for the efforts they are making to render the paper valuable to those for whose especial benefit it has been projected. The first two numbers are full of information, not only for those directly interested in the commodity, but for all who watch the development of the produce and staples of the country.

RELATIONS BETWEEN BANKER AND CUSTOMER.

MORE MAGISTERIAL BLUNDERING.

DISCRETION seems to be rather a rare virtue among magistrates. Lord Lytton blamed Mr. Leeds, the Magistrate at Agra, for a want of it in the Fuller case: the Duke of Buckingham found similar fault with Mr. Weld in the exhumation case; Mr. Pellew at Howrah is being howled at from all sides for his unnecessarily harsh punishment of Miss Donnelly, and now Mr. Joyce of Saharunpore has just been hauled over the coals by the High Court at Allahabad for an utter want of it in his trial of the Delhi Treasurers whose case was causing great excitement at the latter place. We publish below the order of the High Court, and recommend a perusal of it on other grounds besides that it contains a lucid exposition of the law regarding criminal breach of trust between customer and banker:—

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR THE N. W. PROVINCES.
CRIMINAL SIDE.—Appellate juri-diction.
Allahabad, 12th June 1877.

PRESENT:—The Hon'ble C. A. Turner,—*Judge.*

IN RE the petition of Ajoodhia Pershad and Eshri Pershad.

Order by the Court.

Although I am happy to be able to record that there is no ground for the imputations made against Mr. Joyce's ink gity, and indeed they have been withdrawn by Mr. Ross, the petitioners' counsel, I am of opinion that the case is one which certainly should be transferred to the file of the Magistrate of the district. In the first place, from the statement made by the complainant himself, there is very strong ground for doubting whether a case was made out for instituting criminal proceedings for breach of trust. If the money was deposited on the terms usual between banker and customer, the accused could not have been prosecuted criminally; for a refusal to repay deposits or allow them an account did not constitute criminal breach of trust. Moneys deposited with a banker are ordinarily deposited on the understanding that he is to use them as he pleases and return an equivalent. If when the return of the money is demanded he refuses it, he has not committed criminal breach of trust, for he has not dishonestly misappropriated it, he has not converted the money to his own use in breach of the contract. The remedy of the depositor is by civil suit for the breach of contract in omitting to return the equivalent of the deposit. If, however, a deposit is made with a special direction, or on a special contract that the identical moneys are to be returned, the banker is guilty of criminal breach of trust if he converts the deposit to his own use. The Deputy Magistrate does not seem to be acquainted with this distinction.

Again, seeing that by the complainant's admission the deposits had formed the subject of an enquiry in a suit in a Civil Court in which they were pleaded as a set-off, the Deputy Magistrate should have hesitated to assist what may be an attempt to avenge a defeat in the civil court, by the institution of a criminal charge. If the allegation of the petitioners is correct, the deposits which they are accused of having converted to their own use were actually taken into account in the civil suit and a balance found due to them. The Deputy Magistrate would have acted with better discretion had he inspected the accounts filed in that suit before ordering the arrest.

Again, although several persons may be members of a partnership, it does not follow that all are implicated in a criminal offence if a criminal offence has in fact been committed by any one of them. Some information should be required by a Magistrate of the grounds which it is contended justify the issue of criminal process against each partner. The petitioners, in my judgment, have ground to complain of the want of discretion evinced by the Deputy Magistrate. They are apparently respectable men enjoying an office of public trust. In a country where criminal charges are more frequently resorted to as weapons of private revenge, because of the disgrace attached to appearance in the criminal dock, the Deputy Magistrate insisted on their attendance in the criminal court before it was at all clear that there were any grounds for the preferment of a criminal charge against them. Under these circumstances I accept the prayer of the petitioners and order that the case be transferred to the file of the Magistrate of the district.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

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The Deputy Commissioner of Ellichpore has introduced into his district the Madras double-moat apparatus, and it would be as well for other district officers to follow the example set by this officer. In this ingenious machine, one bullock does the work of four, and by the simple leverage power of the pole and drum one bullock can lift what it requires two to lift by muscular power. Mr. Drysdale, of the Forest Department, has also taken to the double mote, and he finds it a great desideratum for his work.

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A RELIGIOUS PARSEE SQUABBLE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, three Parsees, named Ruttonjee Sorabjee, Rattonjee Khalifa and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Sett, the latter one of the trustees of the Bharkote Muncherjee Sett's Agiary, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee to answer a charge of assault preferred against them by Ruttonjee Rustomjee, a Parsee priest, and also a bill collector in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, alleged to have been committed at the aforesaid agiary. Mr. Hormusjee (of Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee) appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Skipsey for the defence. It appears the complainant was the officiating priest of the Muncherjee Sett's Agiary, but owing to certain differences having arisen regarding the performance of certain religious ceremonies which affected the religious faith of the Parsees residing in and about that locality, the trustees concerted measures to bring about a final settlement of the observances that were in future to take place in their temple, framed rules and regulations to be observed by the officiating priests of that temple, which the complainant was averse to. He then refused to accept these rules, or to sign the notification to satisfy the religious demands of the Parsees and instructed his subordinate priests to observe a form of worship, which the trustees thought was wrong. Hence the dissensions of those who attended the temple. The trustees thereupon served the complainant with a notice through their solicitor, Mr. Skipsey, to cease connection with the said agiary and to remove any property that belonged to him from the temple. It appears the complainant did not comply with this order; but some time after he had occasion to attend the funeral ceremony of a Parsee boy in the neighbourhood of the temple, and after the body was removed, complainant sought admission, which he was remonstrated with by the first and second defendants, but on persisting to approach the second defendant pushed him away, and stretched out his arms to prevent him from proceeding further. The first defendant was standing in the verandah of the temple, also preventing complainant having access to the inner rooms; and the third defendant is charged with aiding and abetting the first two defendants in preventing the complainant from having access to the inner rooms of the agiary. His Worship, after taking the evidence of the complainant, who was also cross-examined by Mr. Skipsey and re-examined by Mr. Hormusjee, adjourned the further hearing of the case to the 2nd prox.

WE certainly ought to know exactly what it is that limits our right to comment on a case *sub judice*, and how far the limitation goes. It is our own opinion *pace* Mr. Justice Markby, that we are free to exercise our discretion in this matter, and if we are not free to do so we wish to know the authority by which we are controlled. We have already stated that we recognise

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE REVENUE CODE BILL.

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik next moved that section 124 should be amended by inserting the word "Government" before the word "land" in the first line, and by inserting the words "of such land" after the word "occupant" in the 11th line. He submitted that this section enacted a law which might be sought to be enforced in regard to private lands as well as what the High Court held, or would hold, to be strictly Government lands, and he maintained that in respect of private lands which were the property of individuals, though the Government had the right to levy an assessment on them, there should be no such restriction. In a recent Tanna case sought to levy a fine on the owner of a cocoanut cart because he had built some houses on the land, the High Court had held that the man had a right to build on his land, and that Government could only take the assessment. He did not see why such a right should now be infringed upon, and he therefore proposed to describe the lands subject to this section as Government lands.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs drew attention to the fact that the next amendment on Mr. Mandlik's list proposed to strike out the word "registered" before "occupant" in section 124b., and to substitute "said." Now, a registered occupant was defined for the purposes of the Act as the person whose name was entered in the survey records, as liable to pay assessment to Government, and if that section were allowed to remain as it stood, it would be clear that Sections 124b. and 124 both applied only to Government lands in that sense.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said the section (124) had reference only to lands liable to pay Government assessment.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said he wished to bring the code into conformity with the law as it had been interpreted in the recent judgment which he had mentioned. He did not wish to have any novel law enacted; he merely wished to see a man left free to do as he liked with his own land though it might be liable to payment of Government revenue. If he could not do so, his land might as well cease to be private property.

H. E. the President—You wish to give him a better tenure than he enjoys under the present law.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik—I think the present law, as it is interpreted by the High Court, should be retained.

On the amendment being put to the vote, it was lost by 7 to 4, the order of voting being—For:—The Hon'bles V. N. Mandlik, M. A. Rogay, Becherdass Ambaidass, and S. S. Bengalee; Against:—H. E. Sir Charles Sraveley, the Hon'bles A. Rogers, J. Gibbs, Maj.-Genl. Kennedy, the Advocate-General, E. W. Ravenscroft, and Colonel Anderson.

The next amendment, viz.:—That the word "said" be substituted for "registered" in line 6 of Section 124b., was allowed to drop, as falling within the vote just taken.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik next moved that Section 126 should be omitted. He said this section was not included in the first draft of the code when it was circulated for the opinions of the different revenue officers in the Presidency, and it was not in the code as drafted when submitted to the Select Committee for report. It was a new provision, which the Council had had presented to them from the Land Revenue Act for British Burmah. He submitted that the circumstances of British Burmah and this Presidency were entirely different. Landed property here was held by landholders of various classes and denominations who had ancient rights which they had inherited from their ancestors and which had been the subjects of sale and mortgage. People had been in possession of their lands from time immemorial, and by Regulation 5 of 1827, section 1, they had enjoyed them as proprietors for more than 30 years, and that being the case, the enactment of the new provision contained in this section was entirely in subversion of the private rights of the people. There had been no facts placed before the Council or the Select Committee which would warrant the making of this new law, and he thought it would be dangerous to allow such a law a place in an Act which neither created new rights nor professed to curtail any existing rights. This was a very dangerous provision, and the Council ought to be extremely careful how they accepted it. He knew as a fact that proprietors of land in this Presidency did at present possess valuable rights. There might be none as regarded buried treasure or gold and silver mines, but people quarried on their private lands and used the product as they pleased, and at any rate there had not been the power given hitherto which was here laid down so broadly in the provision that any Government officer should be at full liberty to go about anybody's land and search for any kind of minerals, and make geological experiments "paying to the occupant only compensation for surface damage as estimated by the Collector." There was nothing to secure private interest, and he thought the interests of the British Government demanded that such a provision should not be passed.

H. E. the President asked if Mr. Mandlik considered that the material obtained by quarrying came within the term mineral products.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said he referred to the sinking of mines for taking out different kinds of stone. Sometimes iron was obtained and that would be prevented by the section. The mineralogical resources of this part of India had not been very minutely inquired into, but in some parts the people had found iron.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Iron was found and worked at Mahableshwar to this day. Mr. Gibbs added that it would be necessary to strike out the words "and all buried treasure" from the section because the Government of India were about to pass an Act with regard to treasure trove throughout the country.

H. E. the President remarked that he thought the products of quarrying would not include minerals ordinarily.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said that if the section were passed a man could not do anything he liked on his own land for extracting minerals, as he could do at present. It was a very sweeping provision also and there was no definition of "mines and mineral products."

H. E. the President suggested that such a definition would probably be found in any book of elementary science.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said he was told the other day by members of the Council that the word "owner" would have to be defined if it were used, and there was no better known word than that.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said there was one point which occurred to him regarding the section as drafted. Was it merely prospective? Supposing a man had owned an estate for the last 60 years, would it apply to that?

The Hon. Advocate General—The effect no doubt would be to operate against such rights.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said there were saved in the Burmah Act, but were not saved by this section. It seemed to him that the section ought to be very carefully considered before it was passed.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said it might be well to postpone the consideration of the section with regard to Mr. Gibbs's remark. As to what Mr. Mandlik had said, it was not likely that a geological surveyor would go scratching up ground all over the country to find minerals. If iron were found the smelting of it would be so fearfully expensive a process that there would be no market.

The consideration of the question was then postponed till the next sitting.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik next proposed to add the following clause to section 126:—"Every such hereditary patel or accountant shall be bound to receive, and account to the said superior holder for, all sums paid to, or recovered by, him on account of the said superior holder; and on his or their failure to do the same, the superior holder shall be entitled to recover his dues direct from the inferior holders." Mr. Mandlik said misunderstandings might arise between the hereditary patels or accountants and the superior holders, and he wished to add this clause to meet such difficulties.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers proposed to accept the amendment if Mr. Mandlik would consent to insert the words "with the previous consent of the Collector" after the words "the superior holder" and before the words "shall be entitled," in the latter part of the clause.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik consented to the alteration and the amendment was adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik next proposed to substitute the following for the present section 178, viz:—"It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, whenever such a measure may appear to him expedient, to direct the extension of a survey to any part of the Presidency, with a view to the settlement of the land revenue and to the record and preservation of proprietary and other rights connected with the soil, and such survey shall be called a revenue survey." He said he had taken this section very nearly bodily from Act 1 of 1865. The section drafted in the Bill was too vague, and he thought it was opposed to the present practice. It had always been the custom, whenever contracts in reference to assessments or leases were made, to say that 'this contract shall hold good until the next survey of the country."

The Hon. Col. Anderson saw no objection whatever to the section as drafted.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said he did not quite understand the objection. There was a slight variation in the wording of the section and the amendment in consequence of the word "proprietary" appearing in the latter, but he thought it was a distinction without much difference.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said that whatever was settled about the lands he had referred to was settled in comparison with the condition of neighbouring lands at the time of the district survey.

The amendment, on being put to the vote, was lost by 7 to 4, the order of voting being the same as on the previous motion.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik next moved, in regard to section 180, that instead of the words "holders of land and other persons interested therein" should be inserted the words "owners or occupants." He said that the words he wished to have used were those which appeared in Act I. of 1865. He did not think that the term "holders of land and other persons interested therein" could be said to be very scientific, and it certainly did not go so far as the words "owners or occupants" for which it had been substituted in transferring the section to the present code. He saw no reason why the old term "owners or occupants" should be so replaced.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said it appeared to him that the definition of the word "holder" quite met the objections urged by Mr. Mandlik, and that there was not the slightest necessity for any amendment.

On the amendment being put to the vote, it was lost by 7 to 4, the order of voting the same as on the previous motions.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik next moved that instead of the words "not wholly exempt" lines 7 and 8 of Section 181, there should be substituted the words "neither wholly nor partially exempt." He said that when land was exempt even partially, there could be no discretion exercised on the part of the revenue officers in fixing the assessment, as it would be already determined.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs supposed that if land was exempt to the extent of, say, half the assessment, it would still have to be assessed.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—The assessment would be fixed on the whole, and then half would be deducted.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The survey officers would still have to assess and value such land, and then deduct whatever the amount of exemption might be.

The Hon. Mr Rogers—Y s

The Hon. Col. Anderson suggested the consideration of the section should be postponed. As drafted it would clearly preclude the assessment of all lands that were wholly exempt, and though they might be exempt from payment it was necessary to assess them.

The question was accordingly postponed till the next sitting.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik next moved that clauses (b) and (c) of Section 188 should be struck out, and that the section should stand thus:—"Nothing in the last preceding section shall be held to prevent a revised assessment being fixed with reference to any improvement effected at the cost of Government." Mr. Mandlik said the clauses he proposed to strike out were—"(b) with reference to the value of any natural advantage, when the improvement effected from private capital and resources consists only in having created the means of utilising such advantage, or (c) with reference to any improvement which is the result only of the ordinary operations of husbandry." He submitted that these clauses would place capitalists at a great disadvantage, because if a man spent private capital and resources, he could only do so in order to utilise some natural agency, and the amount of the improvement due to each would be incommensurable. He did not know what would be the survey gauge by which the difference could be estimated, and he would prefer to see private capitalists encouraged to utilise every natural agency possible, in order that the operations of agriculture might be promoted. As to improvements arising from the ordinary operations of husbandry it was only fair that the cultivator should reap the advantage of them, as if the Government brought about any improvement by making canals or by some other agency it was proper that such improvement should pay its quota to the public revenue.

The Hon. Col. Anderson said that the first part of the section, viz:—that which Mr. Mandlik proposed to retain, referred to improvements effected solely at the cost of Government, as in the case of irrigation works, made roads, &c. Then as an instance of improvement effected by private capital and resources only by utilising natural advantages, suppose a stream ran beside a field, that stream was public property, and if the ryot cultivating the field dammed up the stream and turned the water into his field, by the custom of the country from all time the improvement in the field effected by such means was subject to assessment. As to the question of improvements effected by the ordinary operations of industry, such operations would in time—insensibly, he might say—bring about a better quality of soil. The sub-soil, which would otherwise become indurated, benefited by the operations which enabled the surface soil to hold water. Direct improvements, caused by digging wells, &c. at the expense of the cultivator were held free from assessment.

The Hon. Mr. Bengalee asked whether the assessments could be revised in respect of the improvements referred to in the section within the period of 30 years from the last survey.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—No, certainly not. They can be revised at the end of the 30 years.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said he had nothing to add to what Colonel Anderson had stated except that he entirely agreed with him.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said that the argument as to the ordinary operations of industry would apply only to cases where a man took to the cultivation of land which had previously laid fallow, and he submitted that the use of Government water would come within the section as he proposed that it should stand, as the change the improvement would be effected—if not directly at the cost of Government—directly from the property of Government. His argument referred to cases in which a man might spend private capital in bunding his own fields and in turning water. Besides difficulties might arise by a stream overflowing during the rains and bringing from the mountains and other fields fresh soil, which might be deposited and tend to the improvement of the land. He should not object to the section were it differently worded, but as it was at present drafted, all kinds of difficult questions would be raised which ought to be left free. All capital ought to be attracted as much as possible towards the cultivation of land, and he thought it would be advisable to stop at clause (a) and leave out (b) and (c).

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said clause (c) was meant chiefly to apply to poor land which was not assessed at first, but which afterwards came to be assessed when improved by cultivation.

On the amendment being put to the vote it was lost by 8 to 3. The order of voting was the same as on the previous motions, with the exception that the Hon. Mr. Bengalee voted against the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik next moved that the following clause should be added to section 199, viz:—"The determination of village boundaries thus made shall be final as regards the rights of holders of the two villages." He said he wished to save the rights of the persons in actual occupation of the lands. This amendment was part and parcel of that of which he had given notice in regard to section 204A. All that was contemplated by the Act of 1865 and by the regulation of 1827 was the determination of village boundaries, and the holders of fields were left undisturbed except so far as it was decided whether they should pay rent to one superior holder or to another. All he asked was that matters should be left as they at present stand.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs suggested that Mr. Mandlik's amendments 28, 29 (b), and 30 might all be taken together.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik had no objection, as they merely involved the same point in regard to different sections, viz:—sections 199, 201, and 204A. To sections 201 he wished the following proviso to be added:—"Provided that the determination of any boundary under this section shall not debar any one claiming any right in the land from any legal remedy he would otherwise have for dispossession"; and he wished to have section 204A. omitted altogether. As he had stated at the last sitting of the Council, when these sections were discussed in 1865, the proviso he now proposed to add to section 204A. was unanimously adopted, it being distinctly stated by Sir Barrow Ellis and other members of the Council at that time that it was not intended finally to determine the rights to fields by the proceedings of the survey officers. If the other amendments should meet with the approbation of the Council it would naturally follow that Section 204 should be omitted.

The Hon. Advocate General stated that if the Council accepted Mr. Mandlik's amendments, they would be running directly counter to the Government of India's Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, section 4.

The Hon. Col. Anderson said that any holder of a field felt himself injured by the fixing of his boundaries had the option of a series of appeals. He could go to the superior survey officers, the Collector, the Revenue Commissioner, and the Government. And every pains were taken to get hold of the real boundaries. It was just as easy for the survey officers to measure the real boundaries as false ones, and the appeals against the boundaries as finally arranged were really *nil*. He had never heard of a case during 10 years' work.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik considered that the Revenue Jurisdiction Act referred to the fixing of boundaries as boundaries, and not as determining private rights.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers drew Mr. Mandlik's attention to section 5 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act, to the effect that nothing in section 4, clause (g.) shall be held to prevent the civil courts from entertaining suits being other than suits against Government.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said the question was whether the Council had power to discuss the amendment. If the point had been decided by the Imperial Legislature, they could not interfere.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay asked if the Revenue Jurisdiction Act was not under suspension.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—No, it is law now.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay—Has not the Secretary of State vetoed or suspended it?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—He has not vetoed it, and he has no power to suspend it. It is in operation at the present time.

The Hon. Col. Anderson said he should not have the slightest objection to the old law if there was some limit as to time.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said he should not object to that.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said there could be little doubt as to the intention of the Imperial Government in framing the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, because the very words the Hon. Mr. Mandlik now wished to re-enact had been expressly repealed in the schedule to that Act. The proviso to section 14 of Act 1 of 1865 is specially repealed.

The Hon. Advocate General said that undoubtedly, in his opinion, as the amendment stood, it would clash with clause (g) of section 4 of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said as the proviso had been specially omitted from the Revenue Jurisdiction Act, he would not press his amendment as regarded section 201, but he still pressed the amendments to sections 199 and 204A.

The amendment referring to section 201 was then withdrawn, and the amendments to sections 199 and 204A. were put to the vote, and lost by 7 to 4, Mr. Bengallee this time again voting with Mr. Mandlik.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik had given notice of his intention to move another amendment, to section 201, to the effect that instead of the words "holder or person in occupation" in lines 6 and 7, the words "owner or occupant" should be inserted.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers objected for the same reasons that he had advanced in opposition to amendments of precisely the same character already decided upon.

On being put to the vote, the amendment was lost by 7 to 4, the order of voting being the same as on the preceding motion, viz:—For:—the Hon'bles V. N. Mandlik, M. A. Rogay, Becherdass Ambaidass, and S. S. Bengalee; Against:—H. E Sir Chas. Sraveley, the Hon'bles A. Rogers, J. Gibbs, Major Gen. Kennedy, the Advocate General, E. W. Ravenscroft and Colonel Anderson.

At this point the Council adjourned till Saturday at mid-day.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

(Before Gunputrao Bhaskur, Esq., 3rd Judge.)

E. W. DITTON *vs.* MRS. PRING.

In the Court of Small Causes, yesterday, a Mr. F. W. Ditton, late of Messrs. Swift and Farrow, sued a Mrs. Pring for the recovery of Rs. 32, being the value of services generally rendered by the plaintiff, as well as of sundry petty articles purchased by him, and of legal and other useful advice tendered to defendant. Plaintiff had, it would appear, acted as the "constituted attorney" of defendant from time to time, for which services, variously rendered, this small bill was presented. During the course of the suit His Honor had occasion to ask the plaintiff what his credentials were as a "constituted attorney"—such professional gentlemen being, apparently, very numerous in Bombay. It would seem, from the statements made on either side, that plaintiff had acted as a friend of the defendant's, for which services he had subsequently claimed remuneration. To some items His Honor objected, and gave judgment for Rs. 7 only, which the plaintiff offered to forego. The case was, consequently, non-suited.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JOHN WALKINGTON.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION REVOKED.

At the High Court yesterday, the Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, for the Administrator General at Bombay, appeared before Mr. Justice Green and moved absolute the rule *nisi* granted on the 15th inst., calling upon Mrs. Jeanette Charlotte Gilder to show cause why the letters of administration to the estate of the late John Walkington, granted to her by the Court, should not be revoked, and why the Administrator General should not take charge of the estate. Mr. Marriott said Mrs. Gilder had left for England in the steam ship Guy Mannering on Saturday, the 16th inst. and some correspondence had taken place between Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland and Messrs. Prescot and Winter on behalf of Mr. Gilder, in which the latter asked for a postponement until Mrs. Gilder's return. Mr. Gilder had given over to the Administrator General only the furniture; and as there was reason to believe that other property belonging to the estate had been misappropriated, Messrs Hearn and Cleveland did not agree to a postponement. The learned counsel read the correspondence and asked that the rule be made absolute.

Mr. Gilder, who had received on behalf of his wife, after her departure, the notice issued in her name, appeared in person in answer thereto, and asked for a postponement on the grounds stated in the following affidavit:—

I, Charles Doveton Gilder, of Bombay inhabitant, husband of Jeanette Charlotte Gilder, make oath and say as follows:—1st. That on the 15th instant, the Acting Administrator General of Bombay obtained a rule calling upon my wife to show cause why the letters of administration granted to her by this Honourable Court, as the widow of the late John Walkington, should not be revoked and cancelled, and why the Administrator General should not take charge of the estate. 2nd. That my wife left Bombay for England on Sunday, the 17th instant, for the purpose of collecting the necessary evidence to enable her to prove her marriage with the deceased and as to the death of deceased's first wife before his second marriage; and will return to Bombay in 10 or 12 weeks. 3rd. That I believe the letters forwarding the marriage certificate of my wife with the deceased have either miscarried or been intercepted in England. 4th. That my wife from reliable information received had good reasons for believing that there was a conspiracy in England in connection with the application upon which the rule was issued. 5th. That all the property under my control belonging to the estate of John Walkington has been handed by me to the Administrator General 6th. That on the 21st instant, Messrs. Prescot and Winter, solicitors, who were acting for me personally, applied to Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, attornies for the applicant abovenamed, for a postponement of this rule until the return of my wife to Bombay, to which they declined to consent. 7th. That I have every reason to believe that my wife will be able satisfactorily to prove her marriage with the said John Walkington, and from letters received by her from the family of the late John Walkington, and which I have perused, she has been always treated and addressed by them as the wife of the deceased. 8th. That there is nothing annexed to the affidavit of the applicant, and on which the rule was granted, to prove the statement of the applicant or to disprove the statements made by Mrs. Gilder in her affidavit save and except certain correspondence of the solicitors of the applicant and a certificate of the marriage of the first wife of the said John Walkington. 9th. That there is no certificate of the birth of the alleged daughter of the deceased.

His Lordship remarked that Mrs. Gilder should have filed an affidavit and given all the information connected with the estate to the Administrator General before she left for England. The rule was now made absolute, revoking the letters of administration granted to her.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABANDONMENT OF THE "JANE PORTER."

"One of the crew" writes to the *Statesman*, June 21, in explanation of the abandonment of this ship, and her subsequent recovery:—

Last Saturday week the *Jane Porter* passed the light ship, but from some reason or other was unable to obtain a Pilot; the Captain, whether wisely or not, concluded to stand in for Saugor, instead of fetching, when shortly after 8 p. m., she struck very heavily on a reef of some sort and remained there, striking and surging for the space of, I imagine, two hours at least, when we got her off, and it being dark, anchored her in about 6 fathoms water. At daylight we could see within half-a-mile of us heavy breakers, but as the day advanced, the weather improved, and about 11 o'clock a.m. a crew under the mate in the only boat that was at all fit for use in any sea-way, left with the hope of finding out where we were, and obtaining some help. We pulled to the westward all that day, and reached a point when, there being no sail in the boat we were unable to weather. We managed to hang out that night in the locality of the point outside of which the sea was breaking heavily, and again at daylight tried to get round it, but by this time a strong breeze and heavy sea right ahead had sprung up, and we were unable to make headway; and at 11 a. m., we, after holding a council, agreed as we could not weather the point and could find no place to land to obtain water, of which we were quite out, to start for the ship. After nearly filling the boat several times, we reached about ½ past 4 p. m. quite exhausted. On Tuesday we started to fit oars, sails, &c., for the boats in case we had to use them, as they had no proper gear. During the afternoon, the wind and sea rose until it blew a gale, and wherever we looked, we could see breakers, frequently as high as the masthead, in fact there would have been no chance for anyone if our chain had parted. That night it blew in very heavy squalls, and at daylight we were within two ships' lengths of the breakers, with 4½ fathoms of water under the ship, she having dragged considerably during the night. That morning, Wednesday, a boat was to leave the ship and try again to obtain some help to get her out, but the question was was to remain, as there was only one boat of any use in a seaway, and on Monday night her stern was torn out, and she was ripped nearly to the water's edge. After consulting together and patching up that two boats it was agreed that all hands should try to get to one of the refuge-houses which we understood were about 5 miles to leeward, and then one crew with the best boat to start for help, while the remainder stopped on the island, as, if it came on to blow, there was no hope for the ship, and if the weather was fine, they would be handy in case of the other boat finding help. At 11 a. m. we started, but could find no refuge-house or place to land, the sea breaking heavy all along the coast. Forward evening we reached the mouth of some river, but found it more swamp than land, and we had to rest ourselves all night in the boats as best we could. In the morning we started again and tried to get outside, but the mate's boat had to turn back as she was going to pieces in the sea-way. Of course we could not desert them, and we continued pulling up the different creeks, as we could see smoke which, we imagined, to proceed from river boats, but could not attract their attention until some time in the afternoon, when we managed to attract the notice of one of the Government flats which stopped for us, and we all went on board when they filled our water breaker (which was quite empty) and gave us a Pilot for Canning which we reached about midnight, and in the morning were most hospitably entertained by a Parsee gentleman, to whom, on behalf of myself and boat mates, I return our most sincere thanks. By the 2.30 p. m. train started for Calcutta, and on our arrival we went to the Sailors' Home which we left about midnight to go on board the *Hownsden* which was to go in search of the ship. We started at daylight and searched to the eastward of Saugor for some distance, but could see nothing of the ship. We started again the next morning, a very fine day, and went to the mouth of the Mutlah and got on board a little before high tide. We had to ship our two anchors as the tug dared not stop for us to get them, and fortunately arrived safely in Calcutta. I daresay the valiant scribe, who indited the article in your issue of to-day, would have done better a great deal, but he must remember that no ship had been anywhere within sight of where the *Jane Porter* was lying, for at least 25 years, and that if we had stopped on board, she would be there yet, and I can assure the valiant gentleman it is no pleasant thing to be riding in the south-west monsoon within two ships' lengths of breakers, which, if anything should happen, would, within a few minutes, put the Union on ship, crew, and all. There are men on board the *Jane Porter* who have faced danger and death repeatedly, both on shore and at sea, but it is one thing to lie apathetically in danger and call it bravery, and another to face danger and perchance death in search of help for themselves and the ship, which was the course the crew of the ship *Jane Porter* pursued.

THE MILLER COURT-MARTIAL.

(*Englishman.*)

The Court-Martial held last month at the Colaba Cantonment, Bombay, appears to have comprised in its proceedings many, if not all, of the irregularities and herd lines which it is possible to compress into a trial before those often irregular tribunals. As is well remarked by one of the local journals, the *Bombay Gazette*—"The prosecution made the blunder of charging Miller with one thing, and giving [? accepting] evidence regarding something else;" —and, though the finding was necessarily quashed by the first superior authority to those hands it came in due course, the sergeant was had actually been found guilty on evidence which had no direct relation to the charge upon which he was put on his trial." But we need not dwell either on the anomalies of the proceedings, or the "merits" of the case itself. These comprise errors and sins against justice and commonsense which are so palpable that they will be certain to receive ample notice in the Home press. The very curious method of the Duke of Cambridge's mixing himself up in the matter will receive the best attention from military critics, and others. For the present, we are only concerned to note the essential point in the story which so nearly concerns the honour of journalism. We refer to the surrender by the *Standard* of "Observer's" copy. Until this incident is explained—and we do not see how it admits of even plausible excuse—a very big blot will rest on the reputation of the "largest newspaper in the world." The *Standard* accepted 'Observer's' letter; published it not only without caveat, but wrote on it, to give emphasis to the exposures which the letter purported to make; and in every way availed itself of the sensation and notoriety which the statements comprised in this letter from India were calculated to excite and secure. Then, after thus taking its profit as a journal published in the public interest, its conductors yield to the requests, or demand, of the most influential military authorities, and thus betrays its confiding correspondent to what the proprietor or editor of the *Standard*, must have known was utter destruction. We do not remember anything so inexpressibly mean ever being so much as attributed to any journal of standing and reputation. When Somerville of the Scots Greys was flogged within an inch of his life at the suggestion of having written a letter to say that, while the gallant corps would obey military orders and do its duty anywhere, it could not be relied on, as the Iron Duke intended, to cut down the peaceable citizens of Birmingham, that letter in original was withdrawn from the office of the journal in which it appeared by some ingenious trick. Most probably it was stolen. But even in those case-hardened times no military prosecution was found shameless enough to produce the document at a Court-Martial. As some of our readers may remember Somerville's conviction of insubordination in the riding school was brought about by other means, in order to the infliction on him of malignant political revenge. The *Standard* could not have this excuse of fierce passion to prompt it to the surrender of a man who had done it a service which it had accepted and profited by. We feel that the honour of journalism is touched by this flagitious instance, unique though it be, of breach of confidence. Hence we make our own emphatic protest against the *Standard's* unworthy act, and we have no doubt that we speak the all but universal sentiment of the English press. There is one other point in this unhappy episode to which adequate attention has not yet been directed. It appears that the manuscript of "Observer," with the signed covering note, was handed to the *Standard* by a commissioned officer, whose name is mentioned in the record. But the unfortunate sergeant had no opportunity of calling that officer as a witness; and, for anything we know, the correspondence might have originated with the Captain who handed it to the *Standard*.

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